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PUSH THE PROBE DEEPER

A PUBLIC DEMAND THAT THE LEXOW COMMITTEE GO ON RELENTLESSLY.

ITS MEMBERS WILL SURELY BE OVERWHELMED WITH THE INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE IF THEY FALTER NOW—BIG RASCALS SHOULD BE EXPOSED AS WELL AS LITTLE ONES.

Testimony before the Lexow Committee in the investigation of the Police Department will be continued to-day in Part 1 of the Superior Court, the time for the beginning of the session having been announced as 10:30 a. m. The committee is not likely to take more than two weeks in which to complete the hearing of testimony before a report is to be prepared for the State Senate. Senator Lexow said yesterday that the committee had not decided how close to Christmas the sittings would continue, and counsel to the committee would not make any positive statement on the subject. A Tribune reporter who made careful inquiries was not able to get any positive information about the character of the testimony which is to be given before the investigation comes to an end. He was informed that the committee and counsel had followed an invariable rule not to make public in advance any facts concerning the witnesses to be called or the lines of inquiry to be followed.

A GROWING IMPRESSION.

Among well-informed people the impression has been gaining ground that the testimony which will be given by witnesses before the committee during this week and next week will not be of a particularly important or sensational character, and that the committee will devote much of the remaining time to that kind of testimony which might be expected to throw light upon the requirements of Legislative action, particularly in the line of reorganizing the Police Department. Many politicians are saying that Police Superintendent Byrnes and Inspectors Williams and McLaughlin probably will not be called as witnesses before the committee, and that there probably will be no further testimony from any high police officials. Some of these politicians assert positively that the committee has finished the most serious part of the investigation of the police, and that there will be no further attempt to trace frauds and corruption to men who occupy high positions.

THE PROBE HAS NOT GONE DEEP ENOUGH.

Citizens who are deeply interested in the case of municipal reform will be disappointed if the committee fail to make use of the remaining time to carry on the work of exposing crime and corruption in a relentless and sweeping way. They believe that if the committee and its counsel would go on with the determination to discover the fountain head of corruption in the Police Department, with no disposition to shield anybody or be held back by anybody, there might be divulged more important facts than have yet come to the knowledge of the public. While there have been abundant proofs that the small fry of policemen have been unfaithful to the trusts imposed in them by a bountiful public, and, not content with their abundant salaries, have been soiling their hands with blackmail, the committee's probe has not sunk deep enough to discover what officials have been responsible for such unfaithfulness and corruption.

It is also to be noted that a feeling of relief has spread to the keepers of vicious resorts and to the gamblers in the city, who have been anxious and comparatively quiet while there was reason to expect that the investigation was going to lay bare most of the corruption in the Police Department. They have been heard to say that the time was soon coming when they would resume their business in defiance of the law, and it is common talk that some of them have declared their intention to reopen their dens before the end of this month.

WILL THE COMMITTEE BE CONTINUED?

Senator Lexow was asked yesterday if there was a possibility that the State Senate would be asked to prolong the life of the committee another year, in order that the committee might continue the investigation of the Police Department, and also investigate other departments of the city government, and he replied:

"That will depend upon two requirements: first, a public demand for a continuance of the investigation; and, second, the possibility that members of the committee would be able to give sufficient time for the work."

"Would there also be difficulty in obtaining the services of competent counsel after Mr. Goff begins his duties as Recorder?"

"I think, in view of the work already accomplished, that the committee would have no serious difficulty in obtaining the services of counsel fully competent to conduct the examination of witnesses."

THE COMMITTEE BETTER THAN A GRAND JURY.

There are many citizens who are anxious to have the work of investigation continued by the Lexow Committee, instead of by a Grand Jury, and they believe that the work can be done better by a committee of the Legislature, for two reasons. The persons who know of corruption would be more likely to tell the truth when examined at a public hearing by the committee's counsel than they would if they were questioned by a Grand Jury in secret, and it is extremely doubtful if a Grand Jury would be able to find the persons whose testimony would be of the greatest value in an investigation. With the aid of detectives who have already performed good service for the committee, and making use of information which has already been obtained, the committee doubtless would be able to continue the investigation with the certainty of success.

PUBLIC WRATH READY TO FALL.

It is the opinion of well-informed people that the worst rascals in the Police Department and in other departments will escape conviction and punishment altogether unless there is further relentless investigation of the most vigorous sort by a committee of the Legislature. It is not believed that a Grand Jury, however excellent may be the character of its members, will be able to get the proper evidence to indict such rascals unless the proofs of rascality have been made plain by the persistent and public investigation of a committee. It has been proved over and over again that no Grand Jury, however energetic, can secure nearly so much evidence against blackmailers, ruffians and unfaithful officials as a committee of the Lexow Committee type can secure. If the Lexow Committee should betray any falling off in zeal and energy, the public indignation and wrath against the committee will be most serious.

EVELYN BELL MAY GIVE TESTIMONY.

There was a report yesterday that Evelyn Bell, who was allowed to keep several disorderly houses in West Thirty-sixth-st., under police protection, for years, had agreed to come to the city this week and give testimony before the Lexow Committee. Mr. Goff caused the woman to be served with a subpoena twice, but she fled to Orange, N. J., where she has been living lately. Last week Mr. Goff gave notice that her case would be called to the attention of the Grand Jury and unless she soon appears and purges herself of contempt by giving testimony she may be indicted. Her indictment would result in her arrest as soon as she returned to the city after the investigation closed. It is declared that she came to the city a few weeks ago, intending to mortgage some of her property for $30,000 and take an extended trip to Europe, but the police met her at the ferry and drove her back to New-Jersey, telling her that she surely would be sent to prison if she appeared in the city again before the end of the Lexow investigation.

Mrs. Bell is said to have paid as much as $600 a week to the police for protection, and to have kept her houses open in defiance of the law and of the Lexow committee for a time after the disclosures regarding the blackmailing of disorderly houses by the police were made before the committee. She did not take flight, it is said, until she received a subpoena to appear as a witness. Counsel for the committee, when asked about the reported willingness of Mrs. Bell to give testimony since the announcement was made that her case would be called to the attention of the Grand Jury, have said that her persistent refusal to answer the subpoena seemed to give the lie to such

MOVING TOWARD PEKING.

THE JAPANESE BELIEVED TO BE ABOUT TO ATTACK SHAN-HAI-KWAN.

THEIR SECOND ARMY SOON TO ADVANCE UPON THE CAPITAL—STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES OF WEI-HAI-WEI—ACTIVITY OF THE TONG-HAKS.

London, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Che-Foo says the Japanese seem to be concentrating for an attack upon Shan-Hai-Kwan, a squadron of sixteen vessels having appeared there. The Chinese expect that the Japanese will try to effect a landing twelve miles southeast of that place, and troops from Che-Foo and other points have been dispatched to oppose them.

Another dispatch from Che-Foo to the Central News says the Chinese are fearful that the Japanese will land near that place, whence they will march to Wei-Hai-Wei. Men and guns are being hurried to Wei-Hai-Wei with all possible expedition. The foreigners there, although secure in the protection of a strong naval force, are forming a volunteer force to protect themselves further against the disbanded and deserting soldiers, whose numbers are largely increasing.

A dispatch from Yokohama to "The Westminster Gazette" says that the Japanese second army will make an early advance upon Peking. The Japanese Government has contracted for a force of 8,000 coolies to accompany this army.

Reports from Peking say that a strong anti-foreign feeling prevails there.

The Japanese are trying to float the Chinese warships Cheo-Yung and Yang-Wei, which were beached and burned in the Yalu fight.

A dispatch from Chemulpo says there are only 100 Japanese at Seoul. Five hundred Tong-Haks are gathering in Loan-Hai, a province hitherto free from rebels. The Japanese have dispensed with the services of the ex-Regent of Corea.

MAY PROSECUTE SOCIALIST DEPUTIES.

LEZE MAJESTY MAY BE THE CHARGE AGAINST THOSE WHO REFUSED TO CHEER FOR THE KAISER IN THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Chancellor von Hohenlohe has informed Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, that the Socialist members of that body who remained seated and refused to take part in the cheers for the Emperor, called for by President Levetzow at last Thursday's sitting, may be prosecuted upon charges of leze majesty. The Public Prosecutor has requested President von Levetzow to give his sanction to the criminal prosecution of the Deputies.

APPROVED BY KING FRANCIS JOSEPH.

PREMIER WEKERLE'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE LAWS ABOUT DISPUTES BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, Dec. 10.—Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister of Hungary, announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the laws dealing with disputes between the Church and the State had received the royal sanction. The announcement was received with great applause. Premier Wekerle, continuing his remarks, said that Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Prime Minister, had never meddled in the internal affairs of Hungary. In regard to the establishment of a Conservative régime in Hungary, he declared he did not know a single serious politician who wished to undertake the task. If the Ministry resigned, they would do it with a constitutional Parliament and with the principles of Liberals. The Premier's remarks evoked prolonged cheers.

The Premier's speech has caused intense popular emotion, and it is probable that the city will be illuminated in honor of the imperial sanction of the religious laws. It is rumored that in spite of the Emperor's sanction of the Ministry's programme, there will be a number of changes in the Cabinet.

The Liberals will commission Premier Dr. Wekerle to thank the King for approving the three Reform bills. A torchlight parade will be held here on Thursday evening to celebrate his decision. Preparations are making throughout the country for a grand celebration in honor of the monarch.

There are in the foregoing dispatch some points which need to be elucidated. How is it that the Hungarian Premier should speak of the eventual resignation of his Cabinet, just at the moment he announces that this Cabinet has obtained from the Emperor-King the sanction of the Ecclesiastical laws presented by the same Ministry to the Chambers which finally had voted them? Dr. Wekerle was, in fact, victorious all along the line, the parties and the Magnates have adopted his ecclesiastical policy, after long and violent discussions, and Emperor Francis Joseph had approved, after much hesitation, these ecclesiastical laws, which were repugnant to his Roman Catholic education and sentiments. This is precisely why Premier Wekerle refers to his resignation. He feels that, on the one hand, his master will never forgive him for having driven His Majesty to the painful humiliation of sanctioning measures not in accord with the religious sentiments of the sovereign. On the other hand, Dr. Wekerle, while weakly supported by the Crown, knows that he will now have to face the redoubled antagonism of the members of the Diet belonging to the feudal and Clerical parties, who will try to make him pay for the victory he has won over them.

The Hungarian Premier, like Gustavus Adolphus, whose third centenary is just now being celebrated in Sweden and Germany, may meet his political death in the hour of his triumph, as the victorious Swedish King met his death at the battle of Lutzen. The fight against him will soon begin; for it must not be forgotten that the Diet at Budapest has yet two ecclesiastical bills to vote upon, out of the five originally presented by the Government. The three laws finally voted and sanctioned by the Emperor refer to the regulation of Church and State, regulating the civil marriages, the registration of births and deaths, and the religious status of children born of mixed marriages. Two bills, one relative to the absolute freedom of worship, or, rather, of thought, and the other concerning the official recognition of Judaism, were accepted by the Deputies, but rejected by the Magnates. Dr. Wekerle has announced that he will again present these measures to the Chamber or Table of the Magnates, the fortress of the feudal and clerical aristocracy in the Magyar land. He will have also to explain more fully and to prove that Count Kalnoky and the camarilla at the Vienna Court do not exercise an undue and unconstitutional influence over the Hungarian Government, especially in regard to the Magyar administration in Transylvania, Istria and other provinces of the Cisleithan kingdom.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

BANKS AND BUSINESS HOUSES AT ST. JOHN'S FORCED TO SUSPEND PAYMENT—GOOD-RIDGE'S OFFER TO WHITEWAY.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 10.—This city is in the midst of a financial crisis, the outcome of which cannot at present be foreshadowed. To-day the Commercial Bank and five leading fish and sealing houses suspended; while the Union Bank, after paying out gold for a short time, closed its doors temporarily in order to allow it to replenish its coffers. So far its notes are fetching their full value, and it is hoped that it will be able to resume business in a few days. The Savings Bank, a Government institution, did no business whatever to-day, but promises to open to-morrow and pay its depositors a proportion of their deposits, the balance to be guaranteed by the Colony.

The business houses involved are those of John Steer, Edwin Duder, Goodridge & Sons, Baine & Johnstone, and Job Brothers & Co. No statement of their liabilities or assets is as yet obtainable.

The immediate cause of the crisis was the suspension of Hall, Prowse & Co., financial agents, of London. The Goodridge Ministry has asked Sir William Whiteway to take charge of the Government, but he declines, in view of the present condition of affairs. The general public blames the Administration for the crisis, and the feeling against it is intense.

The correspondents in this city of the Union Bank of Newfoundland said yesterday that the institution was perfectly sound. The National Bank of the Republic, which is the New-York correspondent of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, has had little business with the bank, and has only $13 on deposit to its credit.

Three attachments have been obtained here against the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, at St. John's aggregating $11,130, two of which are in favor of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., for $5,721, and the third in favor of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, for $2,399. The claims are principally on bills of exchange drawn by the Commercial Bank on the London and Westminster Bank of London, which were protested in London for non-acceptance. The Sheriff served the attachments on the National Bank of the Republic.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON NAVARRO ILL.

London, Dec. 10.—At her home in Lexham Gardens, on December 7, Mrs. Antonio Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, the actress, was delivered of a son, who died in a few hours. Mrs. Navarro has been exceedingly ill since she was confined, and many friends have called to inquire after her condition. To-day she has made some progress toward recovery, and is as comfortable as could be expected after such a severe illness. Her physician regards her as out of danger.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS IN BRUSSELS.

EXPECTING TO MEET THERE HIS ADHERENTS AND ARRANGE A DEFINITE POLICY.

Brussels, Dec. 10.—The Duc d'Orléans has arrived in this city for the purpose of meeting his adherents and arranging a definite policy for the French Monarchists. The Radical press of Belgium demand that the Government shall not permit the French Pretender while in Belgium to engage in a conspiracy against France.

NO PRAISE FOR PARKHURST.

WITHOUT HONOR AMONG HIS PRESBYTERIAN BRETHREN.

THE MERE SUGGESTION OF A MINUTE ON THE WORK OF THE REFORMER ATTACKED IN THE PRESBYTERY—ACTION DELAYED FOR A MONTH.

The Presbytery of New-York refused yesterday to adopt a motion calling for the appointment of a committee to prepare a minute recognizing the reform work carried on by Dr. Parkhurst, the pastor of one of the most influential churches in the body. After a strong speech against the proposed action by one of the ministers, not a pastor, an effort was made to withdraw the motion, but it was finally decided to postpone its further consideration owing to the late hour and the small attendance. In the course of his remarks the minister mentioned said:

When Dr. Parkhurst visited the places which he wished to suppress, he was not acting by his commission or as a minister of Jesus Christ, and I rise to protest against the adoption by this body of any resolution relating to his reform work.

The meeting of the Presbytery was held in the chapel of the Old First Church, in Fifth-ave., whose patriotic pastor, Dr. Howard Duffield, on the Sunday preceding the recent election prefaced his sermon with an address worthy of John Knox. In no other place in New-York on that memorable Sunday were stronger pleas for righteousness and right action at the polls presented than in the room adjoining the one where Dr. Parkhurst's self-sacrificing labors were said to be unministerial. The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally, a man twice as great as Dr. Parkhurst physically. When he rises to speak in the Presbytery, no matter how many men are on the floor, Dr. Mullally towers far above them all. His voice is correspondingly deep. He came originally from the South of Ireland, and requested the reporter to be sure that his name was spelled "with four l's."

Dr. Mullally's figure and voice are not unfamiliar in ministerial meetings, but his crowning effort was made yesterday in the closing hour of the long and exhausting session of the Presbytery. The debates on Presbyterian federation, changes in electing commissioners to the General Assembly and other purely ecclesiastical matters had been enlivened by occasional references to the Briggs trial, good-natured charges of scandal connected with the last General Assembly election, and earnest pleas for harmony. The courtly moderator, Dr. R. R. Booth, left his chair to oppose a report presented by Dr. C. L. Thompson, a fellow-member of a committee, and succeeded in winning the Presbytery, in spite of the eloquent address of Dr. Thompson.

LURED AWAY BY THE DINNER HOUR.

As the dinner hour approached a scattering of the Presbytery began. Dr. Field, who edits "The Evangelist," and Dr. Robinson, who does not read that paper, and the majority of delegates, lay and clerical, wandered out of the room. Had they remained they would have heard a seemingly inoffensive motion offered, seconded, discussed by one member, recalled by the one who offered it, retained by one who seconded it, modified by another member, explained by still another, and action finally postponed.

Comment has been heard frequently because the Presbytery has never given its approval to Dr. Parkhurst's heroic efforts in behalf of reform. Other religious bodies have adopted glowing tributes, and clergymen publicly and privately have been unlimited in his praise, especially during the last few months. The Presbytery, of which the Madison Square pastor is an honored member, has made no reference to his work. Yesterday a business man mentioned this fact to Thomas S. Strong, an elder in Dr. Thompson's church. The docket was so long that it was 6 o'clock before Mr. Strong tossed his little apple into the air. Then the trouble began. The motion simply called for the appointment of a committee, consisting of Dr. George Alexander, Dr. James G. Patterson and President Hastings, of Union Seminary, to prepare a minute for the January meeting of the Presbytery recognizing the reform work carried on by Dr. Parkhurst. Two or three voices were heard seconding the suggestion. Dr. Booth intimated that the body should act first upon the question of the appointment of the committee, and the names were withdrawn by Mr. Strong.

Then Dr. Mullally rose, and in measured tones proceeded to attack the motion. He did not wholly demolish it, but it came out of the contest so badly marred that it will not be seen again for at least a month. Dr. Mullally began with a simple protest against the proposed action; then he criticised Dr. Parkhurst's methods, and finally brought forward the earthly mission of the Saviour as an added argument against Mr. Strong's suggestions. The ministers and elders who had remained to approve the minutes and hear the closing prayer listened almost breathlessly to the comparison of Dr. Parkhurst's work with that of an ordinary politician. Once or twice, when the speaker referred to Dr. Parkhurst's method of securing evidence, there was a movement on the part of some hearers which led Dr. Mullally to modify his statements.

DR. MULLALLY ON THE PRESBYTERY'S POWERS.

The Presbytery, according to Dr. Mullally, has no more right to pass the resolutions proposed than it has to send out instructions to the shoemakers or the business men of the city regarding their work. The sole business of the ministry is to preach the Gospel. Jesus Christ, he said, did not enter into social reform. He was not born into the world for that purpose, but to bear witness to the truth. His Kingdom is not of this world, and His Church should not go beyond its commission, nor beyond the example of her Founder. "When Dr. Parkhurst visited the places which he wished to suppress he was not acting by any commission as a minister of Jesus Christ," added Dr. Mullally. He said, however, that if any members of the Presbytery desired to express their individual approval of Dr. Parkhurst's work, they could hold a meeting, when, not as ministers, but as gentlemen, they might give expressions to their sentiments. But when meeting as a Presbytery or a court of Jesus Christ, and under the guidance of the Holy Ghost, they should not go beyond their commission.

Mr. Strong is a mild-mannered man, and rather than have a contest he offered to withdraw the motion, but Dr. Shearer said that this could not be done without the consent of the Presbytery. How to dispose of the troublesome apple now became the concern of a third of the Presbytery present. The fear was that any action would be misunderstood. No one thought of having the motion acted upon. Dr. Birch wanted all reference to the question dropped from the minutes. Dr. Booth favored the withdrawal of the motion, if it could be done without prejudice. Then Dr. Wylie came forward with a suggestion that met with general approval. His advice was to have the minutes read that owing to the lateness of the hour and the small attendance of the Presbytery further consideration upon the motion had been postponed. The inquiry was then made whether this action would place the motion upon the January docket. Opinions varying, the words "for the present" were added to Dr. Wylie's motion.

A PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING.

"Brethren, let us wait for the prayer of thanksgiving," said the Moderator reverently, when the matter was finally adjusted.

Action was postponed on the proposed federation of Presbyterian Churches, which has been before the General Assembly for several years. The Rev. George F. Mead, and the Rev. Thomas W. Smith, were received from other Presbyteries, and Mr. Smith accepted a call from the Lenox Church, in Harlem. W. A. Wheelock resigned from the Church Extensions Committee, and Colonel A. P. Ketchum was elected to succeed him. Two Armenians desired to speak on the recent outrages, but they were referred to a committee that will hear their story and report to the Presbytery in January.

THINK THEY HAVE SEELY.

THE EMBEZZLER BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAUGHT IN CHICAGO.

ARREST OF A MAN ANSWERING THE FUGITIVE'S DESCRIPTION—LIVING AT A BOARDING-HOUSE UNDER THE NAME OF FRANK J. DALE—AN INFORMER WANTS HIS REWARD.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Samuel C. Seely, wanted in New-York for forgery and the larceny of $354,000 while an assistant bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather Bank of that city, is under arrest in Chicago. He is passing under the assumed name of Frank J. Dale, and denies that he is the man wanted, but his appearance coincides so minutely with the description of Seely that there is no doubt of his identity, and in addition to this he carries papers which prove him to be the man almost beyond doubt. He is a man forty or forty-five years old, five feet eight inches high, weighs 130 pounds, has prominent cheek bones, fair complexion, light hair and mustache, his left eye turns out, his eyes are blue and his ears are exactly as described in the bulletin sent out offering a $5,000 reward for the arrest of the New-York embezzler.

Seely has changed his appearance somewhat by cutting and dyeing his mustache and by cutting his hair short, but it has been of no avail and makes little difference in his looks. He has even filled his hair with cosmetics to make it smooth. He is non-committal and will have nothing to say. On him when arrested was found a receipt paid for sleeping-car fare on the Pullman car Donegal on November 18 (the day Seely disappeared from New-York). The ticket reads "J. C. to Wn." and is supposed to mean Jersey City to Washington. He also had in his pockets over $100 in money and a package of newly printed cards bearing the name Frank J. Dale, besides a letter from Dakota about some real estate, and a letter from New-York about the mortgage on his home there, the letter being addressed to him under his assumed name of Dale.

Seely was taken from a fashionable boarding-house at No. 496 LaSalle-ave., where he had been boarding for the last two weeks. He had been living in quiet, going out very little, and apparently had no business to attend to. He was considered a gentleman of wealth, and the keeper of the boarding-house, Mrs. Clayton, considered herself fortunate in having such a boarder. Nothing was too good for Mr. Dale. It was a surprise and shock when he was so roughly hauled away this evening. The arrest came about in a peculiar way. About 10 o'clock to-night a man of small build and partly under the influence of liquor came into the Central Police Station and asked if the Police Department did business at that time of night. The officer whom he first accosted did not consider him worth wasting time on and referred him somewhere else for information. The unknown man then walked over to the desk and said:

"I want a man to arrest Seely, of New-York. I've been with him a week, and now I want to give him up."

The sergeant told him all right, he would send some officers with him if he was sure he had the right man. The sergeant then brought out a picture of Seely, but the man said: "I do not need any picture of the fellow. It's him all right. But see here, if you arrest the fellow I'm to get the $5,000 reward."

He was assured that the reward would be all right if he piloted the officers, and then told the sergeant that he would find his man at No. 496 La Salle-ave., stopping under the name of Frank Dale. Officers O'Donnell and Allmendinger, of the Central detail, were sent out, and went up to the place directed. They were met at the door by Mrs. Clayton. Being asked if Mr. Dale boarded there she replied in the affirmative. The officers told her they would like to be shown to his room. Mrs. Clayton was inclined to object to this, and wanted to call Dale down, but on being told that the officers were old friends she allowed them to go to his room, which was on the second floor in the rear of the house.

Officer Allmendinger rapped at the door, and, upon being answered, opened the door and went in. The minute he saw the man he felt convinced that it was Seely, and, putting his head out of the door, beckoned for O'Donnell. When O'Donnell entered he said: "Hello, Sam, don't you know me?"

Seely turned deathly pale and staggered. If Allmendinger had not caught him he would have fallen to the floor. Seely had been sitting in a large easy chair in the centre of the room reading a copy of a New-York newspaper. He was dressed in a new suit of clothes, having his coat, however, on a chair by his side. He was puffing a cigarette and taking things easy. O'Donnell said: "Well, Seely, we've got you now; you had better put on your coat and come along."

Seely replied: "What do you mean? Where shall I come?" The officer responded: "Oh, it's no use playing the innocent, the bank wants you to go back to New-York. The game is all up now, so you had better get on your coat and come along." Seely said he did not know what he was wanted for, and did not see why he should be so interrupted, but that he supposed he would have to go. So he pulled on his new light-colored overcoat and went along with the officers.

When he reached the Central Police Station he was carried before the lieutenant and captain of the station, who searched him and tried to learn from him something of his doings since he left New-York. He was compared with the picture received from the New-York Police Department and the description sent out of him was carefully compared. The lieutenant remarked after looking at the man but a few seconds: "That's the man we want. If it's not him I will be willing to give up my position to-morrow." Seely was immediately put on the rack, but kept insisting that he had nothing to say.

"What is your name?" asked the sergeant.

"Frank J. Dale," answered the prisoner.

"What is your business?"

"I do not care to tell my business," was the response. "I am brought down here through some mistake, and I do not know for what reason. I do know, however, that I am not obliged to tell you my personal affairs."

"How long have you lived in Chicago?" then asked the sergeant.

"Oh, I've been here some time. I am an old Chicago man."

"You've only lived at No. 496 La Salle-ave. for two weeks. Where did you live in Chicago before you went there?"

"I refuse to say."

"Have you been East recently?"

"No."

"Then how do you account for the Pullman car ticket in your pocket?"

"I do not care to account for it, and do not know that I have to."

"Why is your mustache dyed, Mr. Seely? Do you not think this in itself looks suspicious?"

"I've got a right to have my mustache dyed if I want to, have I not?" answered the prisoner.

Seely was sitting at the side of the room in a revolving chair; his back was to the wall and he faced the crowd who were staring at him. He was ill at ease and shifted somewhat in his chair. He was very pale, but considering the ordeal through which he had to pass, his conduct was cooler than really was to be expected. Notwithstanding his preliminary statement that he would answer no questions, they were fired at him thick and fast. He simply remained dumb. Had he heard none of them his actions could not have been different. Seely was locked up at the Central Station for the night, and the New-York officials were advised by wire of his arrest.

When the officers brought Seely to the station the man who had given the tip as to him had disappeared and had not even left his name. Later he walked in and went into the lieutenant's office. When he emerged the police officials said that the man had refused to give his name or to tell how he had found Seely. All he would say was that he was sure that he had the right man and he was after the $5,000. When he came out he was surrounded by newspaper men. He tried at first to say that he was not the man who had Seely arrested, but when he found that this ruse would not serve him to get away from the crowd, he finally gave his name as H. E. McFarland and displayed a star on which was "Special Police." He said that he was formerly a special officer for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, but it is not known that this statement is true. Some things in his remarks lead to the belief that he is a police detective, and comes from New-York City.

He was a very much excited and anxious person as he stood, surrounded by newspaper men and police officers, and told what he knew or cared to tell regarding the New-York embezzler. He said he was positive the man he had turned over to the police and the law was Seely. He said that Seely had told him who he was. He met the much-wanted man on Dearborn-st. by chance eight or ten days ago. At first Seely told him he was C. G. Evans, but on the second day he said his name was Frank J. Dale, and that he lived at Mrs. Clayton's boarding-house, No. 496 LaSalle-ave. McFarland and Seely met at the Lincoln Hotel and saloon on North Clark-st. and went to the races at Roby together. In that way they became confidential and over the wine Seely told the story of his identity and criminal doings in New-York.

The third day of their acquaintance, said McFarland, Seely wrote his real name on a sheet of paper and asked McFarland: "Have you ever heard of Samuel C. Seely?" "I had no suspicion then who he was," continued McFarland, "but as soon as he asked me that I knew he was wanted by the police. He told me that he was the man the Shoe and Leather Bank was after and talked to me feelingly of his wife and baby in Brooklyn. He said that the stealings at the bank ran along for nine years, and that all he got out of it was $10,000. Baker got the rest, and I know he must have made a dupe of Seely from the way the fellow talked. He said Baker would come into the bank for money regularly, and he would always let him have it. He had some money while he was with me and knew all about horses. I got money from him to play the races, and we had a good time together. I want a square deal in this matter, and don't want to get any 'roast' in the papers because I gave the 'snap' away. I know that he did not care for women while I was with him. He told me that he had planted the $10,000 with his lawyer in New-York and could get his hands on it whenever he wanted it."

A report was circulated yesterday that Seely, the fugitive bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, which lost $350,000 by the swindling collusion of Seely and Frederick Baker, was seen in a Broadway car on last Saturday in woman's attire. President Crane, of the bank, discredited the rumor. He said that nothing had been heard from Seely, and he doubted whether the detectives had any positive information locating him.

The will of Frederick Baker, Seely's accomplice, will be filed for probate in the Surrogate's office to-day. It bequeaths his whole estate, valued at $1,000, to his wife.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Patterson, on behalf of Gottlieb Kagel and Eliza Baker, to have Frederick Baker, the alleged accomplice of Seely in the Shoe and Leather Bank defalcation, now dead, removed as executor of the estate of their father, Gottlieb Kagel. The latter died in 1875, and Baker and Matthew Wyman were appointed as executors of the estate. Wyman died in 1879 and thereafter Baker served alone. The petitioners say that since the Shoe and Leather Bank disclosures they have reason to believe that Baker has tampered with the estate of their father. Part of the estate consisted of thirty shares of the stock of the Chatham National Bank. They ask that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company be appointed. The order is returnable on December 19.

STORY OF ANOTHER BRIBE.

$20,000 SAID TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO A HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY.

AN UNEXPECTED SENSATION IN JERSEY CITY—WATER COMMISSIONERS AND THE PRESENTMENT.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Courthouse was crowded last night when the Grand Jury was discharged, it being expected that Judge Lippincott would have something to say in relation to the reply of the Jersey City Water Commissioners to the presentment made last week. In this they were disappointed, but there was an unexpected sensation in its place. The Grand Jury first presented an indictment against Edward Wayne for trying to bribe Judge Hudspeth to release his son, who had been sentenced to State Prison for policy-selling. Foreman Thurston said the indictment had been found upon the instruction of the Court, but Wayne had testified in his own behalf that he had no intention of bribing Judge Hudspeth. He merely meant to say that if his son could be punished by fine only, he was prepared to pay any fine that might be inflicted up to $5,000. He had been under the influence of drink and become confused, and had not expressed himself clearly.

Then Mr. Thurston told the Court that the jury had had before it during the afternoon a witness whom it had long sought, and who had testified that he knew of a bribe of $20,000 that had been offered in a certain case. He did not say what the case was or who had offered the bribe, but informed the Court that if necessary the jury would retire and find an indictment. Judge Lippincott said it was too late to find Prosecutor Winfield, and he would instruct the new Grand Jury, which meets to-day, in the matter. He then thanked the Grand Jury for the manner in which it had discharged its duties, particularly in regard to the water supply. Judge Lippincott said there was a good deal of scandal in the matter, and an ounce of prevention had proved better than a pound of cure. Jersey City was now assured of an abundant supply of drinkable water, and the city at the same time would save money. He then discharged the jury.

It was learned that the witness before the Grand Jury in the afternoon was Edward A. Dugan, for whom a capias was issued on Saturday. He was a member of the old Street and Water Board, and it is understood that the bribe alluded to was offered in connection with a water contract which that board had under consideration three years ago.

Mr. Dugan was seen at his home last night, but beyond saying that he had been before the Grand Jury he refused to talk of the matter. The Street and Water Board met last night, but did nothing in relation to the pending water supply.

Robert A. Simpson, of Jersey City, a member of the Grand Jury, said yesterday that the reply of the Street and Water Commissioners to the presentment made against it contained several inaccuracies. Commissioner Hooker, chairman of the Committee on Pumping and Reservoirs, had been called and his evidence listened to attentively. The jury also had called the law officers of Jersey City, who had said they did not know who had prepared the specifications for the new water supply. Evidence given by the employes had shown that the pumping system was inadequate and the jury believed that with two new pumps, costing $150,000, the daily supply could be raised to 52,000,000 gallons daily. Mr. Simpson said the jury was not interested in a State water supply. They were, however, interested in providing an adequate supply of pure water at the least possible cost.

SEVEN LIVES LOST BY DROWNING.

TREACHEROUS ICE ON A MILLPOND IN IOWA GAVE WAY.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 10.—News reached here today of the drowning of seven persons on Saturday at the town of Littleton, in Independence County. George and Hannah Cook went skating on the millpond near the village, and on their failure to return home search was instituted. A crowd gathered around an airhole through which it was supposed the children had fallen, when suddenly the ice gave way and twelve persons were precipitated into the water. Seven were rescued by bystanders, but the other five were taken out dead. The bodies of the Cook children were also found. The dead are Frederick Hanks, John Morton, George Roberts, S. H. Hanks, George B. Floss, George Cook, Hannah Cook.

MR. ESTEE'S HOPES BLIGHTED.

San Francisco, Dec. 10 (Special).—The Republican plan to prevent Governor-elect Budd from taking his seat was knocked out to-day by the Supreme Court. Mr. Miller, law partner of Estee, the defeated Republican candidate, presented the appeal. The court refused to hear it unless it was made a peremptory mandate, but this would have been useless as it would permit ten days for an answer, and in this time Budd would have been seated; so the scheme looks like a flash in the pan and the young Democratic Governor will probably be sworn in without interference.

EXPLAINED BY CARLISLE.

THE SECRETARY ARGUES IN FAVOR OF HIS NEW CURRENCY PLAN.

A HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY—SOME POINTS NOT CLEARED UP—CONTROLLER ECKELS ALSO MAKES A STATEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—Chairman Springer, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day occupied the same seat that he filled as chairman of Ways and Means Committee in the LIId Congress, when he was exploiting his invention of "popgun" tariff bills, the patent for which has since been infringed by the LIIId Congress. The public interest in the question of currency-legislation is so great that Chairman Springer did wisely in obtaining the use of the spacious room of the Ways and Means Committee for the series of hearings that was opened this morning, when the Secretary of the Treasury submitted his plan and began to explain and defend it. The room was crowded during the two hours and a half that he devoted to that purpose. He will appear before the committee again to-morrow. Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, and many other members of the House of Representatives, besides the members of the committee, were attentive listeners to the Secretary's statements, as also were Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, and Horace White, and Thomas G. Shearman, of New-York. Mr. White, who is expected to address the committee to-morrow, sat near Chairman Springer throughout the day, and before the afternoon sitting ended he asked Controller Eckels a question that seemed to cause the latter some embarrassment. It was in effect whether, in his opinion, the Carlisle plan would furnish a currency system that would be sufficiently flexible to meet the demands of the country. The Controller avoided a direct answer.

Secretary Carlisle's statements were as clear and terse as his utterances usually are, but it was apparent that he had not formed definite conclusions as to some details of his scheme, and that in regard to some points suggested by members of the committee he was not ready to express decided opinions. Some of his statements and admissions were both important and significant, and it was apparent from the tenor of many of the questions addressed to him by members of the committee, that several of them did not agree either with his conclusions or his opinions of the practical results of his plan. The questions also made it evident that the members differed as widely with one another as any one of them did with the Secretary of the Treasury. This was especially true while the State bank feature of the scheme was under discussion. The friends of unconditional repeal of the State bank tax evidently regarded the proposed conditions of repeal as too stringent and onerous—"distinctly unfriendly to the State banks," as Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, phrased it—while on the other hand the opponents of the double-headed system of currency advocated by Mr. Carlisle were ready to insist that under the proposed scheme of legislation the State banks would have everything their own way, and National banks would cease to be banks of issue.

Secretary Carlisle took up successively and explained the several provisions of his scheme. He dwelt upon the necessity of legislation which would not only provide a safe and flexible or elastic currency, but also relieve the National Treasury from a part of the burden that now bears it down. Under a system that required the deposit of a bond worth $112 or $115 in the market to obtain $90 of circulation elasticity was out of the question. The Secretary argued that his plan requiring the deposit of $30 in legal-tenders for each $100 of notes issued to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of a bank's paid-up and unimpaired capital, the creation and maintenance of a safety fund of 5 per cent of the total outstanding circulation of National banks, retaining the individual liability provision as to stockholders, and making the circulating notes a first lien on all the assets of the bank, would provide all the safeguards necessary to protect noteholders and inspire confidence in the National bank notes issued thereunder. He also argued strongly against the requirements which compel National banks to keep a reserve on account of deposits. Controller Eckels, in his statement later in the day, remarked that it was an open question whether such a reserve was necessary, but he seemed to lean toward the affirmative side.

Secretary Carlisle pointed out one defect in the present law—the lack of authority to keep blank notes on hand for issue to the banks when they are needed. In the summer of 1893, he said, currency was at a premium, and the banks called for $40,000,000. Before the notes could be prepared and sent to the banks the demand had fallen off, and several millions of the new notes were returned for cancellation in the original packages in which they were shipped from the Treasury—the seals not having been broken.

The Secretary gave a full explanation of the safety fund provisions of his scheme, and showed how they differed from the so-called Baltimore plan. In his scheme the Government is relieved from all responsibility on account of the redemption of notes of failed National banks; under the Baltimore plan, in case a bank failed and the safety fund should be impaired or prove insufficient to redeem all its notes, the Government would have to meet the deficit and look to the assets of the bank for reimbursement. Secretary Carlisle also strongly advocated the repeal of Section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, to prevent the rapid expansion or contraction of National bank circulation. He did not believe any danger would result from the repeal, and contended that the business and commercial interests of the country would always determine whether expansion or contraction was necessary, and the banks, with a keen regard for their own interests, would quickly respond. The sudden withdrawal from circulation of $18,000,000 of National bank notes in thirteen days in 1881, he said, led to the passage of the act of 1882, but that extraordinary withdrawal was caused by a general misapprehension throughout the country of the meaning of Section 5 of the refunding bill that President Hayes vetoed.

SECURITY FOR THE NOTES.

In reply to a question by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, as to which plan—the Baltimore plan or the Carlisle plan—would give the best security for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, the Secretary replied that the security would be the same as far as the safety fund was concerned, that his plan also provided for a guarantee deposit of 30 per cent of the capital of each bank, which would be available for redemption purposes, and that under the Baltimore plan the Government would be liable for any deficit, while under his own plan the solvent banks would have to make good any deficit and depend for reimbursement upon the assets of the failed bank or banks. Mr. Johnson called attention to a statement made by some of the advocates of the Baltimore plan which showed that the total amount paid in taxes on circulation by National banks since the inception of the system would have been sufficient to redeem all the notes of failed banks, and would have left a balance of $58,000,000. The Secretary replied that if the law had not required the deposit of United States bonds to secure payment of the notes there might have been different, and he did not regard the argument as worthy of much consideration. He argued that the present system of current redemption of National bank notes is wrong, and ought to be reformed. Under its operations only 60 to 70 per cent of the redemption fund is actually in the Treasury.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Standing at the foot of the long table in the Ways and Means Committee room of the House this morning, Secretary Carlisle explained in detail to the Banking and Currency Committee the plan recommended by him for a new banking law. All of the seventeen members of the committee, except four—Messrs. Black, of Illinois; Brosius, of Pennsylvania; Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Ellis, of Kentucky—were in their seats as early as 10 o'clock, the hour at which the hear-